

Mrs. E. A. THOMPSON, Proprietress.

Truth is the Weapon with which we Fight.

OXFORD, MISS., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1893.

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.50 a Year.

NO. 49.

VOL. XVII.

CURRENT TOPICS.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

The public debt increased during October \$5,141,050.91.

Scripps and Floyd, the fugitive loaners of the Bank of Minneapolis, Minn., were arrested on board the steamer State when she reached Southampton, England, on the 13th.

JOSEPH W. DUANE, of Chicago, and Frederick R. Condit, of New York, have been appointed additional receivers of the Union Pacific railroad to protect the interests of the government.

L. Z. LEITER, of Chicago, on the 14th, notified the directors of the Columbian museum that he will contribute \$100,000 to the fund, provided the museum is built and retained in Jackson park.

UNABLE to appease the appetite of hungry applicants for office, it is said that Wm. D. Byrum, member of congress from the Indianapolis (Ind.) district, will retire at the end of his present term.

The crew of seventeen of the ship Columbia, abandoned, dismantled and beached, on October 4, were eight days without food or water before landing at St. Martin island, West Indies. One of their number was lost.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL LONG, of San Francisco, received a telegram from Attorney-General Olney, on the 13th, instructing him to release the fourteen Chinese whom he held for violation of the Geary act.

The family of Gottschalk Wolf, of Cleveland, O., was found actually starving, on the 13th, having eaten nothing for four days. The members of the family, five of whom are children, were in a terrible condition.

It is said that Helen Gould is engaged to marry Arthur Harry Woodruff, known in the profession as "The Big Engagement." He is to abandon the stage and spend two years at Yale studying law at George Gould's expense before coming into possession of his \$10,000,000 bride.

A replevin suit at Eufaula, I. T., on the 16th, between half-breeds over a number of cattle, the defendant alleged that he had traded his wife for the cattle. The court held that it was against public policy to allow a man to trade his wife for cattle, and awarded the plaintiff the animals.

CHICAGO, between the hours of 1 and 6 a. m., is practically under martial law, with the police force as a garrison. Every person found on the streets, outside the few where business is carried on all night, will be halted by officers in plain clothes and required to give an account of himself.

AFTER the filing of a bill of special findings, agreed on by both sides in the Iron Hall case, Judge Winters, of Indianapolis, Ind., on the 16th, began a study of the case preparatory to giving his decision. Opinions differ widely as to the outcome. The court intimates that needy members of the order should not suffer by any delay on his part.

In an unofficial trial, under forced draught, on the 14th, over the measured course between Cape Ann Harbor and Cape Porpoise, which is a little less than forty-four knots long, the United States cruiser Columbia made the unprecedented speed of 22.87 knots an hour, an excess of 1.87 knots over the contract requirement of twenty-one knots an hour.

C. C. SHIELDS, a 12-year-old Chicago boy, confessed in court, on the 14th, to having removed the burning fuse thrown from the rear of the wrecked suburban train as a sign to the train following, thus causing the wreck on the Rock Island road at Eggston, on the 6th, that resulted in twelve deaths and injuries to thirty others.

BUILDING INSPECTOR TOLSON made an examination of the Chicago board of trade building, on the 16th, and afterward made a report in which he says: "The tower has some cracks in its walls, but they are not new ones. For I saw them four years ago. Each column in the tower supports over 500 tons, and, of course, the walls have sunk some, but I am pretty sure there is no danger to any part of the structure."

THE coroner's jury investigating the collision on the Rock Island road at Eggston, Chicago, on the 6th, by which twelve persons were killed and thirty injured, returned a verdict, on the 15th, recommending that the conductor, flagman and collector of the suburban train be held for manslaughter and censuring the Rock Island Railroad Co. for running trains so close together.

PROF. GARNER, the American who went into the forests of Africa about a year ago to live with the monkeys and learn their language, arrived at Liverpool, on the 15th, on his return trip. He claims that his visit to Africa was a great success and that the monkey race has a language. The professor lived in a cage in the heart of a forest for 101 days, his sole companions being monkeys and a phonograph.

MAIL dispatches from the Congo Free state received in Brussels, on the 16th, state that the Arabs entrenched along the Congo, though numbering twenty to one, had been defeated by the Belgians, a great many being killed and wounded and 8,000 taken prisoners. In trying to escape hundreds were drowned. The murderer of Emin Pasha was captured and executed. All of Emin's latest papers were captured and have been delivered to King Leopold.

WILLIAM BAKSTER OLSON, who was at the head of the educational department in Honolulu for many years, after an attempt to restore the monarchy will resist in a fight, for which the advocates of annexation are prepared while their opponents are not.

GEN. JAMES McDONALD, who for nearly half a century was a conspicuous figure in public life as an editor, secretary of the commonwealth and assistant-general, died at Richmond, Va., on the 15th. He was born near Lynchburg in 1824. Gen. McDonald was a brother of Hon. Alex. McDonald, minister to Persia.

Miss ANNIE JOHNSON (colored), who claimed to be 100 years old, was fatally burned at her home in Pittsburgh, Pa., on the night of the 13th. Her clothing ignited while she was standing in front of a grate fire. Nettie Johnson, recently burned to death by a lamp explosion, was her granddaughter.

EPIDEMIC, scarlet fever and small-pox are epidemic in the vicinity of Atchison, Kas., and part of the schools have closed. There had been thirty deaths from the diseases up to the 16th, and the doctors were apparently helpless.

A crowd of 200 to 300 seafaring men blocked the sidewalk in front of 61 South street, New York, on the 16th, where the work of engaging crews for the Brazilian war ships El Cid (now Methury) and Britanna was in active progress.

Miss ELIZABETH ELKINS, daughter of the former secretary of war, Stephen R. Elkins, was married, on the 16th, to Edward Bremer, a well-known club man of New York city.

The president has appointed D. M. Kilpatrick, of Louisiana, assistant treasurer of the United States at New Orleans.

Gov. McKINLEY, of Ohio arrived at the Windsor hotel in New York on the 16th. He was met by his brother Abner McKinley and a number of prominent republicans who congratulated him upon his victory at the polls on the 7th.

SENIOR MOREL, Spanish minister of foreign affairs, received a telegram from Brazil, on the 17th, stating that Admiral Mello had proclaimed Count D'En's eldest son emperor of Brazil. This son is Prince Pierre d'Alcantara Louis Philippe. He was born at Petropolis, near Rio de Janeiro, on October 13, 1873. His mother is the present Countess d'En and Princess Isabelle of Braganza, daughter of the late Dom Pedro.

THREE well-dressed men entered a Pittsburgh (Pa.) jewelry store, on the 17th, and while one engaged the attention of the clerk the others ran away with a tray of diamond rings. The one who carried the tray was captured after a hard chase.

SENATOR VOORHEES, of Indiana, who is spending two weeks between sessions of congress at his home in Terre Haute, says that he expects the tariff bill will send the tariff bill to the senate before the holidays.

EDWARD HOGAN and Dominick Hogan were sentenced, at Hancock, Mich., on the 17th, to five years at hard labor at the Marquette prison for train robbing. Dominick was the messenger on the robbed train.

THE attorney general of New York has begun a suit in the court of chancery in the name of the state against the tobacco trust.

J. M. W. LEBRON, former treasurer of the Old Colony Railroad Co., died at his home in Boston, on the night of the 17th, aged 72 years.

PRINCE ALEXANDER of Battenberg, formerly prince of Bulgaria, died on the 17th, at Gatz, Austria.

The steamer G. W. Clyde, which arrived at New York on the 17th from Cape Haytien, Turk's islands, and elsewhere, reports no disturbance in Hayti when she left on the 10th.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

BRENNER BROOKS is in jail at Paducah, Ky., to escape the fury of a mob organized to lynch him for the murder of Jack O'Brien, near Nohes, Ky. Brooks' father got into an altercation with the murdered man, in which he was cut with a knife. Young Brooks vowed vengeance, and waylaid O'Brien with a shotgun.

The movement of standard silver dollars for the week ending November 16th was \$915,650, and for the corresponding period of 1892, \$903,764. The shipment of fractional silver from November 1st to November 16th has been \$573,695.

The great lakes are high seas, according to the construction announced on the 20th by Justice Field in the United States Supreme Court in the consideration of an act of Congress providing for the punishment on offenders of the high seas.

The police called a crap shooting party on a steamer at Paducah, Ky., on the 20th. One man leaped into the hole and split his skull, and another attempted to jump to a boat near by, fell into the water and was drowned.

A DESPERATE duel took place near Napoleon, Ohio, on the 20th, between Charles Davis and Leonard Forsythe, aged 22 and 24 years respectively. Swords were used, and later, as they were broken, the men used jack-knives. Both were literally cut to pieces and were unconscious when found.

CRIMES were heard from a large value in the depot at East St. Louis on the 19th. A policeman opened it and found a pair of live babies, evidently twins, about three weeks old. They had been carefully packed and a hole cut in the value to admit air.

At Wheatland, Mo., on the 19th, Mosley Quigg, 72 years old, was shot dead by John and Orth Paxton, father and son. There is a feud between the Quiggs and Paxtons and this is the third murder that has been committed.

The Ryan Company, of Atlanta, Ga., dry goods dealers, went into a receivership on the 18th, with liabilities of \$180,000 and assets amounting to \$310,000.

Frank P. Searce, the well Lexington (Ky.) forger, saved himself out of jail on the 16th, and is now at liberty. Searce was a prominent society and business man until a short time ago, when it was discovered that he was guilty of swindling to the extent of \$500,000.

OFFICIAL RETICENCE.

Regarding the Policy to be Pursued in Hawaiian Affairs—Minister Thurston's Quest for Knowledge in Two Interviews with Secretary Gresham, Failed to Turn Up Even a Pointer—Will Not Use Force to Reclaim the Queen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 16.—The efforts made yesterday by Minister Thurston to obtain something definite concerning the exact policy to be pursued toward Hawaii in his two interviews with Secretary Gresham failed of accomplishment, according to confidential friends of the minister. Mr. Thurston afterward said he learned nothing new of interest from Mr. Gresham, but he carried away the impression from what the secretary said that the United States did not intend to use force in any circumstance in the restoration of Queen Lilioukalan.

There was nothing to be learned at the department of state yesterday concerning Hawaii. The many newspaper theories advanced as the basis of action of Minister Willis were submitted to the departmental officers without eliciting any expression of opinion.

There is more talk to-day to the effect that a hitch has occurred in carrying out the programme, if that involved the restoration of Queen Lilioukalan. It is difficult to perceive what solid ground these rumors can stand upon in view of the fact that Secretary Gresham himself, has confirmed the press publication to the effect that up to the very moment that the steamer China sailed from Honolulu bringing the last news that it is possible for anyone in the United States to have received, Minister Willis had not formally presented his credentials and had not made any movement that had met with a check.

There were no cable dispatches received at the state or navy departments yesterday and matters appear to have quieted down. Nevertheless there is much anxiety among the officials who are waiting impatiently for the arrival of the next steamer from Hawaii.

Consequently, the report from California, based on Mr. Speechley's statement, that the steamer was due by schedule next Saturday night, but would arrive at San Francisco to-day, was welcomed at the departments.

It was said by naval experts whose familiarity with the capacity of this steamer—the Australia—that it would not even be necessary to hasten the departure of the steamer to secure this result, for if the officers of the vessel could make the run in about five and a half days. It is principally a matter of coal consumption, meaning, of course, greater expense. So if the Australia sailed at noon last Saturday she might reach San Francisco even before midnight to-night. There is no prospect of any important dispatches reaching the United States by the gunboat Adams, as one of the California dispatches indicates, for she is one of the slowest ships in the navy and the ordinary mail steamer could cross and return before she could go away.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Secrets of the War and Peace Committee—Becoming Public—Wool, Coal and Iron to be Free—The Democratic Theory of Free Raw Materials and Increased Duties on Manufactures to be Given a Practical Test.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Despite the predictions of the house ways and means committee to prevent its secrets becoming public property, some of the details of the work on the tariff bill are leaking out. There is apparently no doubt that wool and coal and iron will be placed on the free list. It is understood also that a material reduction will be made on steel rails. The duty on tin plate, as has been previously announced, will probably be reduced from 2.5 to one cent.

The schedules on textile fabrics have been substantially agreed upon in accordance with the democratic theory of free raw materials and increased duties on manufactures. The woolen duties will be similar to those in the Springer bill, not above 40 per cent. ad valorem and at 30 per cent. on only a few items. The rate on manufactures of cotton will be about 40 per cent. including cotton hosiery as well as fabrics.

The duties on linen goods and laces will suffer a considerable reduction in view of the fact that flax and the other raw materials of the industry are going upon the free list. The representatives of the linen manufacturers have been bringing strong pressure to bear upon the committee to maintain the existing duties, but the compound duties are likely to be abolished in every case, and some of the ad valorem duties reduced.

A meeting of all the democratic members will be held to-day, at which the subcommittees having in charge the various schedules will submit their reports. The work of adjusting and harmonizing the reductions will then be continued until the bill shall have been completed. It is expected that this result will be reported the last of next week, or not later than the Monday following. The bill will then be reported to the full committee and made public the same day.

Chairman Wilson believes that the bill will be taken up in the house and generally debated for about ten days preceding the holiday recess. Mr. Wilson will make the opening speech in support of the measure, and it is understood that Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, will speak first for his side.

The Viking Ship.

St. Louis, Nov. 16.—The Norse ship Viking arrived at Grafton, Ill., where the Illinois river joins the Mississippi, yesterday morning. The voyage through the canal and river was made with difficulty, and the bottom was touched several times. The contemplated trip of the Viking to St. Paul, Minn., has been abandoned owing to the low stage of water and the lateness of the season. To-day the vessel and her Norse crew will arrive in St. Louis, remaining a few days, when the journey will be continued down to the Gulf.

A CIPHER TELEGRAM.

Received by the Navy Department from Capt. Pickens and Looked Upon as Significant, Indicating that the Powers Have Tired of the Warships in Trade at Rio Janeiro and Propose to Put a Stop to It.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A cipher telegram received by the navy department last evening from Capt. Pickens, under yesterday's date, from Rio de Janeiro, is looked upon as significant and possibly indicating a weakening of the strength of the insurgent fleet under Admiral Mello. "The translation was as follows: Naval representatives of eight nations, including our nation, have decided not to permit the warships of war to be landed at Rio. Santos being still in possession of the Brazilian government, and connected with Rio de Janeiro by railway, munitions of war can be landed at Santos. Yesterday the insurgent fleet crossed ship. The Brazilian government has fired a national salute in honor of the establishment of the republic."

The only interpretation to be put upon this dispatch is that the naval representatives at Rio have decided that there shall be no interference with commerce and have formally notified the insurgent admiral they will prevent it. The probabilities are, and this is the view taken by government officials here, that this action weakens Mello very much, for if he cannot close the ports of Rio and bring the city into subjection it cannot be conjectured how he can make his rebellion successful.

It looks to naval officers very much as if Mello had been badly crippled. This action is in line with that indicated in previous dispatches from Capt. Pickens to the effect that foreign representatives held a conference and notified Mello that he must respect the nationality of any lighter engaged in unloading vessels and flying the flag at its own indicating its nationality. It appears that a studied effort has been made to give Mello no excuse to fire upon the city.

An agreement was made some time ago that the forces in Rio and the insurgents in the bay. This was violated on one occasion, although it is not known if any damage resulted. To-day's dispatches indicate that the naval officers on duty there in their protection of foreign interests are determined that this agreement shall be enforced; for this last notice is the result of concerted action on the part of the allied powers to prevent any firing upon the city and damage to commerce by either side.

ALEXANDER IS DEAD.

The Ex-Prince of Bulgaria, Alexander of Battenberg, Has Gone the Way of All Flesh—His Memory Will Survive as a Brilliant Soldier, Who Led His Bulgarian Subjects to a Victorious Victory Over the Servians.

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—Prince Alexander of Battenberg, formerly prince of Bulgaria, whose illness was announced Thursday night, died at noon at Gatz, Austria.

Alexander Joseph, prince of Battenberg, count of Hartmann, was the second son of Prince Alexander of Hesse. He was born April 3, 1857. He attended the military school at Dresden, and subsequently entered the dragons of the guard of the grand duke of Hesse.

He took part in the Russo-Turkish war of 1877-78, and was present at the siege of Plewna with Gen. Gourko. After this campaign he entered the royal guard of Prussia. When Bulgaria was made an hereditary principality under the treaty of Berlin Prince Alexander, who was supported by Russia, was elected prince by the assembly of notables at Timova on April 22, 1879. The election was confirmed by the sultan of Turkey, who was sovereign of Bulgaria. On July 13, 1879, Prince Alexander assumed the reins of government.

In 1885 war was declared against Bulgaria by Serbia and a Servian army marched into Bulgaria. They were met at Slivnitza by a Bulgarian army and were routed. Austria intervened in the dispute and an armistice was declared. On August 1, 1886, Prince Alexander was deposed by a conspiracy of high state officers, who were said to have been instigated by Russia. He was sent out of the country and subsequently took up his residence in Austria. Later he married a German actress and assumed the name of count of Hartmann. He became a naturalized Austrian subject, and in October, 1891, he was appointed a colonel in the Austro-Hungarian army.

UNDER MARTIAL LAW.

Chicago Will be an Unhealthy Place for Night Freemen.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Commencing last night Chicago will be, between the hours of 1 and 6 a. m., practically under martial law, with the police force as a garrison. Every person found on the streets, outside the few streets where business is carried on all night, will be halted by officers in plain clothes and required to give an account of himself. He will be asked his name, residence and the cause of his being in the streets at that late hour. Every person so accounted who will give the required information will be allowed to proceed. Persons who refuse to answer the questions, or who shall act in a suspicious manner or have weapons or tools that might be used in their possession, will be placed under arrest. By this rigid method it is hoped that many of the midnight prowlers who have committed so many murders and burglaries recently will be captured or frightened away from the city.

Two Young Burglars.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 18.—Andrew Benninger and Edward Woodward, two prominent young men of this city, were arrested and looked up yesterday charged with burglary. They are charged with looting several residences at Sellersburg, and it is believed that they have had a hand in other robberies that have recently occurred in Clark county, which has been infested with thieves for some time. Benninger got drunk, while Woodward was sober, and confessed to the authorities, implicating Woodward.

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Business Slowly Gaining, But the Progress is Uphill Work—The Monetary Situation Getting Easier as the General Alarm Subside and the Surplus in the New York Banks Increases—Speculation Continues Light, Produce Markets Show Weakness and Industries Continue to Recover—Business Failures 15.

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade, issued to-day, says:

Business is gaining, but it is a constant complaint that the change is slow. It is but very few that realize how heavy a load business has to drag after it in climbing up again. Lagging uncertainties weigh heavily, but other loads may be overlooked. The past depression, with trading and manufacturing failures involving more than \$75,000,000 in six months, besides banking failures of enormous magnitude and failures of heavy firms involve continual embarrassments which men are prone to forget. There has been great encouragement during the past week in the fact that November payments are far more satisfactory than was feared, and yet the extensions would have seemed alarming in other years. Merchants who collect part of the amount due are relieved, but their buying power is not as large as usual. The extraordinary shrinkage in purchases for consumption, if business for November made it impossible for many firms to go on as before, and the larger failure of the last week, that of Turner, Wyland & Co., illustrates the embarrassments which cannot be terminated in a week or a month.

Monetary difficulties no longer hinder. It is true the treasury cash has fallen to \$97,000,000, of which only \$60,000,000 is in gold, but there is no such alarm as there was when the gold reserve went below \$100,000,000. Business is not leaning on the treasury, and it is well that it is not. The receipts for the month thus far are about \$1,000,000 less than expenses, and the imports in October decreased about \$20,000,000, partly because of inflated valuation of goods imported, and partly because of the fact that New York decreased in part from the same cause. But while the imports in October were only \$1,000,000, and exports of goods \$94,000,000, yet the enormous balance on merchandise account brought net imports of only \$1,000,000 gold. The exports represent a large increase in the quantity of products sold, but at lower prices, while in place of merchandise account imports in October were \$1,000,000 less than exports, the imports in November were \$1,000,000 more, and the exports in November were \$1,000,000 less than in October. The net result is that the balance on merchandise account is \$1,000,000 in favor of exports, and the balance on gold is \$1,000,000 in favor of imports.

It has not been much of a week for speculation, and that perhaps is encouraging. Stocks have slightly declined, railroads an average of 25 cents per share, and trusts \$1.25 per share. The grain and some of the metals being especially weak. The impression prevails that earnings of railroads must decline greatly on the basis of the present traffic is no longer sustained by the rate. But freight receipts alone deficit. In October 13.2 per cent., compared with 10.1 per cent. in the first week of November, and in the first week of November 10.1 per cent., and although passenger earnings showed a gain of only 1.4 per cent. against 2.5 per cent. in October, the decrease on all roads was but 4.8 per cent. for the first week of November. It is said to be remembered that the earnings of the New York Central in November in which the tendency to recovery was least apparent.

In produce markets weakness was the rule, and the yielding was not small. Wheat is quoted a full cent weaker, though western receipts are about 500,000 bushels less than last week. The market for cotton is also weak, against 2.50 per cent. in October, and 1.5 per cent. lower, with larger receipts. Cotton, with large receipts, is an eighth lower. Pork products are lower, with large selling, and coffee is also lower.

The condition of the industries improves, but they will await the revival of purchases by the trade before work can be resumed. Almonds have wholly or in part resumed, against four per cent. closing, yet less than half their former power is active, and out of almost all woolen works at the east end are working full time, while fifty-five were shut down November 1, the production for four months in men's woolen being 14,342,621 yards, against 25,344,304 last year.

The state factory inspectors report that out of 80,000 persons employed in textile mills in Philadelphia, only 1,500 are at work. There is some gratifying that the general closing of the mills early in December. In boots and shoes there is also decided improvement, in spite of the fact that orders are not coming in and most factories are not yet receiving orders, though not enough for full employment. Shipments from Boston for the week were only 5 per cent. less than a year ago.

The great change in steel rails, which are said to be selling at Pittsburgh for \$9 instead of \$20 a few weeks ago, has given much stimulus to the construction of roads, and the mills have also taken some large structural contracts. A little better tone is seen in pig iron, and large orders are reported for cast pieces. But the situation is not so bright as it seems. The New Jersey Central has suggested a stoppage of anthracite collieries for two days in the week to sustain the price, and there is said to be general agreement that this is a fair plan. The decrease in the volume of business through the clearinghouses continues about the same, and for the past week was 16.5 per cent. The failures this week number 32 in the United States, against 30 last year; and 36 in Canada, against 35 last year.

EMIGRANTS' MOVABLES.

An Opinion by the Inter-State Commerce Commission in regard to Railroad Rates on "Emigrants' Movable."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Inter-State commerce commission yesterday, in an opinion by Commissioner Clements, announced its decision in the cases of Blanton Duncan against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe system, and against the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. and the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. The decision contains important rulings on railway rates on household goods and immigrants' movables. Under the western classification there are two west-bound carload rates from Mississippi river points to Pacific coast terminals, one for "Emigrants' Movable." One is a general class rate and the other designated a "commodity" rate, the latter rate is published as being open to "intending settlers only," but in practice it is given to shippers indiscriminately. The committee holds that there is no necessity for retaining the two rates, and that the west-bound rate on "emigrants' movables" from Louisville to Los Angeles ought not to be in excess of the amount of the commodity rate thereon.

CHILDREN'S DAY at the Augusta Exposition.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Nov. 18.—Education day was celebrated yesterday by 3,000 school children at the exposition. Delegations were in attendance from the principal colleges of Georgia. Six hundred school children sang a choral greeting. Over 200 girls from the Girls' Normal and Industrial college of Georgia attended to give an exhibition of cooking, typewriting, stenographing, art, needlework and fancy work. Hon. J. L. M. Curry, ex-United States minister to Spain, delivered the address of the day.

MISSISSIPPI MATTERS.

A Big Failure.

GREENVILLE, Nov. 14.—The firm of Weiss & Goldstein, which has been in business in Greenville for twenty-five years, and was the largest mercantile firm in the Delta, sold out today to Messrs. H. & D. Newsum of New Orleans to cover an indebtedness due the firm.

The total liabilities of the firm will hardly reach \$300,000, while the assets are \$225,000, leaving an excess of assets over the liabilities of fully \$300,000.

The cause of the firm's failure is the general dull times and failure to collect. In 1890, prior to the overflow of that season, the firm did not owe \$100,000 and possessed available assets in excess of all liabilities of more than \$250,000. But it is a well-known fact that during that year they assisted the planters in this section to the extent of thousands of dollars, in many cases where they could not expect to receive payment. The failure of the Bank of Greenville in December, 1891, also shattered the fortunes of Weiss & Goldstein by withdrawing from them every dollar of credit from large commercial centers. Still the firm attempted to stem the current and by business tact held together until this season. Although enjoying an unlimited commercial credit, the mercantile debts incurred this year will not exceed \$25,000.

Usually receiving 3,000 bales of cotton annually, the firm has received only 400 bales to date this season and with an annual interest account of \$25,000 it is easy to see that no house could stand the strain.

The failure is the largest that has ever occurred in the Delta and must necessarily effect the credit of this section. It is believed, however, that the creditors of the firm will voluntarily take up the affairs of same and endeavor to adjust and arrange a settlement.

A Dastardly Deed.

COLDWATER, Nov. 17.—An Italian peddler woman was found lying insensible, near the roadway, two miles south of here on Thursday, and considerable excitement resulted upon the report of her condition being spread abroad. It was ascertained that she had fainted from blows and cuts on her head. Her pack lay open not far from where she lay. She was brought to town and two physicians applied antidotes which caused her to revive. Her clothing was soaked in blood. Five or six cuts in the skull had been made, and her arms and sides were blue from severe bruises. She was asked how she came in such a condition, and replied that she had gone two miles from town, and feeling tired and sick sat down on the railroad to rest. While sitting there two negro men came up to her and one asked what she was doing, and she said she was sick and tired and was resting. One of them asked her if she had any money and she said she had not, but seeing her pocket, made a grab and got her pocketbook that contained \$25. He then, with a stick, knocked her down and beat her over the head. She said he thought she was dead, and calling the other negro, his brother, he divided the contents of the value, and left the other for fear of being detected. The negroes made off in different directions. The woman lay still, though suffering intensely, until they left, and then fainted. She gave a full description of the negroes, and in a few hours Albert Baker and his brother, William, were arrested and brought before her. She said they were the culprits, and they were locked up. The woman said that while she was lying on the railroad she heard one of the negroes say: "She's dead." The marshal asked Albert Baker if he did not beat her with a piece of iron, and replied that he did not, but beat her with a large stick, and then kicked her on the head and sides. It is thought the negroes had an idea that she was dead, and that by leaving her and one of the packs on the railroad the train would pass and run over her, hence they would never be suspected.

Miscellaneous.

A serious accident occurred at the residence of P. R. Puryear near Mount Pleasant last week. While his wife was out milking, his children got to playing in the fire, when one of the children caught fire and was so badly burned that it died the next day.

Owing to A. B. Dahlgren's appointment to the collectorship of the port of Pearl River, he last week forwarded his resignation as a member of the legislature from Harrison County, and Gov. Stone ordered an election for his successor on December 14 next.

The North Mississippi Biscuit Factory of Sallis is again in operation, after being completely overhauled and a lot of new machinery added, and intends to manufacture for the wholesale trade only cakes, candies and crackers.

LE HENDERSON and Will McGowan, two young farmers of Hinds County, became involved in a difficulty recently over the division of a crop they had made together. Both men drew their pistols and commenced firing simultaneously. One of Henderson's bullets took effect in McGowan's side, and produced what is believed to be a mortal wound. One of the bullets killed Henderson's mule. Henderson escaped.

A NEGRO confined in jail at Artois for a trifling offense set fire to the flimsy structure and was literally roasted alive.

The poultry fair to be held at Koscusko Dec. 3 and 4, under the auspices of the Central Mississippi Poultry Association, is now an assured success. The management cordially invites exhibitors from breeders all over the State. Hand-some cash premiums from \$3 down, and other prizes are offered for the best chickens, of all the leading breeds of turkeys, ducks and geese. For information, etc., address F. F. Johnson, secretary, Koscusko.

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